WO 1 2 3 4 5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 8 9 Thomas J. McCoy, No. CV-11-8069-PCT-GMS 10 Plaintiff, **ORDER** 11 VS. 12 Federal Home Loan Mortgage Ass'n et.) 13 al., 14 Defendants. 15 16 Plaintiff has filed an Amended Complaint and Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma 17 18 19

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Pauperis (Docs. 5, 6). The Court grants the Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis and again dismisses the Amended Complaint. It will give Plaintiff one more chance to amend his complaint to state a claim.

Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint ("FAC") (Doc. 5), alleges that this Court has diversity jurisdiction over his claims because "The Defend (sic) in this case is Federal Home Loan Mortgage Ass'n." and it is based in Fairfax County Virginia, and Plaintiff is seeking more than \$75,000 in damages."

Nevertheless, there are several problems with this argument. An Amended Complaint supersedes all previous complaints. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987) As a result, as a matter of law, allegations that existed in the previous complaint that have not been realleged in the amended complaint, are no longer of any force in the lawsuit. "All causes

of action alleged in an original complaint which are not alleged in an amended complaint are waived." *Id.* Citing *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981). Therefore, each of the Defendants and claims from previous complaints that a Plaintiff wishes to reallege in his amended complaint, must be repeated in the amended complaint. They cannot be incorporated by reference. *See* LRCiv. 15.1. Plaintiff does not appear to have followed this rule. It appears that he believes that the allegations of his original complaint remain in force, but they do not.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 15(a) authorized Plaintiff to amend his complaint, which he did. His amended complaint now governs this action.

To the extent the FAC alleges, as it does, that the Defendant Federal Home Loan Mortgage Ass'n is domiciled in Virginia and his claims exceed \$75,000, the complaint adequately pleads the existence of diversity jurisdiction against the FHLMA. (Absent from the FAC is any allegation that the Plaintiff is an Arizona resident. Nevertheless, because Court's read pro se complaints liberally, the Court is willing to assume for present purposes that Plaintiff intends to plead that he is an Arizona resident.) Diversity jurisdiction, however, is destroyed to the extent that Plaintiff also intends to name Arizona residents as Defendants to his claims. While his original complaint asserts claims against other Arizona residents. His FAC does not. Therefore, the Court is willing to assume that Plaintiff has adequately pleaded the existence of diversity jurisdiction against the only Defendant mentioned in the FAC.

Nevertheless, to survive dismissal for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a complaint must contain more than "labels and conclusions" or a "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action[;]" it must contain factual allegations sufficient to "raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). The FAC does nothing to identify or state

Plaintiff's claims against the FHLMA. A preliminary review of the FAC demonstrates that
Plaintiff's sparse allegations are insufficient to put the Defendant on notice of the nature of
the Plaintiff's claims against it. See Jackson v. Nelson, 405 F.2d 872, 873 (9th Cir. 1968)
(affirming dismissal where the complaint did not specify which defendants took which
actions); Allied Steel & Tractor Prods., Inc. v. First Nat'l Bank of N.Y., 54 F.R.D. 256, 260
(N.D. Ohio 1971) (discussing that even under "liberalized pleading requirements[,]" "merely
identifying a party as a defendant without alleging more" violates Federal Rule of Civil
Procedure 8). Plaintiff's FAC mentions a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, but such
claims can only be brought against persons who are acting under the color of state law, and
in a state capacity, and who are alleged to have deprived the Plaintiff of his federal rights.
It is not clear to this court how the FHLMA could be acting under the authority of state law,
and how it deprived Defendant of his federally-protected rights. Plaintiff's assertions about
his title history indicating that the land originally came from a federal patent, do nothing in
and of themselves to establish a § 1983 claim. Accordingly, Plaintiff's FAC is dismissed.
Should Plaintiff choose to file a second amended complaint, Plaintiff must identify specific
legal claims against the Defendant or Defendants, further specify which Defendants are liable
for which claims and must include factual detail supporting each assertion. Therefore,
IT IS HERERY ORDERED granting the Motion for Leave to Proceed in forma

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED granting the Motion for Leave to Proceed in format pauperis (Doc. 6).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED dismissing the First Amended Complaint (Doc. 5) with leave to file a Second Amended Complaint by July 25, 2011.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Plaintiff elects not to file a Second Amended Complaint by **July 25, 2011**, the Clerk of the Court is directed to dismiss this action without further Order of the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Plaintiff elects to file a Second Amended Complaint, the Complaint may not be served until and unless the Court screens the Second Amended Complaint pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

DATED this 24th day of June, 2011.

A Murray Snow

G. Murray Snow

United States District Judge